

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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Mahone, Jr., Goes Down in Battle.

The exploits of the son of the Virginia Senator are thus chronicled by the Washington Post: Young Mr. Butler Mahone has been posing as Mr. Tag Wilson, by which it is to be understood that the juvenile and slender-legged offspring of the distinguished Headmaster candidate for the next Vice Presidency has been avenging his outraged honor under the Marquis of Queensbury rules. If the latest reports of the tragedy be correct, as they undoubtedly are, the honor of the Mahone family has been knocked into a cocked hat. It appears that a few evenings since young Mahone, who has not ceased to call the elder Mahone "papa," was out on a "bender," familiarly yeeted a moonlight excursion on the Potomac, below the flats. By some horrible mischance a War Department clerk, one of those suborned young things who are remarkable chiefly for the regularity with which they draw their salary, was attending, as was Master Mahone, by a young lady, stepped on young Mahone's toes as he passed him. Forthwith the mighty wrath of the Mahones rose up in its grandeur, hurriedly buckled on its armor and loudly demanded blood. As soon as the boat landed seconds were sought and found, and a duel arranged for Sunday night last on the outskirts of the city. The young man from the War Department was out on time, but young Mahone, whose valor had been steadily and persistently oozing out through his fingers and his outraged toes, did not show up. But on Tuesday evening, as the shades of the declining sun lingered on the grass on top of Kalorama Heights, as it is called, young Mr. Butler Mahone and the young man from the War Department levelled each other and went to work with their fists. There were but three rounds. In the first round young Mahone executed a back double-somersault that would have done Barnum's prize acrobat great credit, and landed in a mud-puddle. In the second round young Mahone's light pants were split from Dan to Beersheba, his celluloid collar hopelessly dented, and his general appearance betrayed deep disgust and grief. The third and last round resulted in young Mr. Mahone being drenched of wearing apparel and cuffs, and being landed on a stretcher thoughtfully prepared for the occasion. Young Mr. Mahone now languishes at his father's hotel, his entire countenance bearing a peculiarly surprised and indignant look. He will, of course, revive and take a little more interest in things mundane when he finds that his follies have become more generally known and commented on.

Telephoning for the "Wrong Doctor." A well-known medical man of this city was called up by telephone the other day, when the following conversation took place:

"It has come doctor."

"The doctor thought he knew the voice, and, wondering why he had not been sent for, shouted back:

"Is it all right?"

"It is a very small pattern," answered the voice, which was that of a woman, "but it will do if we take pains."

The doctor caught the last word, and called distinctly:

"Give it paragon!"

There was a mumbled discussion which he could not hear, and then the voice called:

"Is this doctor—?"

"No! It's doctor—of Fort street."

Then he heard a chorus of mirth, and was informed that he was in communication with a fashionable dress-making house, and that it was a silk dress for Doctor—'s wife that was under discussion, and that he was the wrong man, which, under the circumstances, was rather a relief to the Fort street physician. [Detroit Post.

AN ARMED WIFE.—A melancholy-looking woman, with a very painful expression about the corners of her mouth, applied to Col. Sam Scudder, an Austin lawyer for a divorce.

"What are your grounds for a divorce?" "My husband gets drunk all the time. It's dreadful for a sober, hard-working woman like myself to have a drunken husband."

"I suppose you have witnesses who know he drinks to excess?" "Witnesses! well, I should say so. I can prove his drunkenness by the condition."

"Of course you have frequently seen him in an intoxicated condition?" "Why, I have to go to the grocery all day long, bringing him one bottle after another. Some days I bring him a half dozen bottles in one day."

"Good heavens! Does he drink that much whiskey? No wonder you want a divorce." The woman looked around to see that no one was listening, and then said in a confidential whisper:

"He doesn't get all of it. You see I drink about two thirds of the bottle before I give it to him, and then I fill up with water. If it wasn't for that I couldn't live with him another day. I just couldn't stand it."

Plumpness, milky whiteness of complexion, puffy eyelids, and swollen skin, mark emphatically the swollen eater, says a Cleveland physician.

How a Newspaper Pays.

Mr. J. W. Gray, of Florida, presents some advantages in a communication to the Pensacola Advance-Gazette, as follows:

How a newspaper pays can at once be seen, if you will give the matter a little thought. Suppose you take a paper that is only issued once a week; you get fifty-two copies a year, each containing the general current news of the times.

The educational advantages to the family, derived from only a weekly paper, are cheaper and more impressive, useful and thorough, after the children have learned to read, than the teaching in the ordinary schools. It is a notable fact, and many eminent examples might be referred to, that families who are never without newspapers become more intelligent and more influential than those who go through the ordinary scholastic studies without the habit of reading newspapers. After reading, writing and arithmetic are taught to a child, if a choice is to be made between school books and newspapers, it would be much more beneficial to the child to give it two or three well selected newspapers to read than to confine it to the text books of the school. Newspaper education is polytechnic and universal, and is indispensable to a proper qualification for true American citizenship.

A good newspaper saves money in all business matters. If you want to sell or buy any thing you will likely see the current price in a newspaper, and you will also see what you might want advertised; you don't have to take hearsay, and thus suffer from mistakes and delays; you just turn to your paper, and know all you wish to find out. You will often save the subscription cost of your paper by one single order for ten or twenty dollars' worth of goods. You will often find chances for good bargains advertised that can not be found in any other way. A few months since, a merchant in Pensacola advertised to sell a certain staple article of provisions very cheap; there was quite a large lot of it, and the consignor ordered it sold at once. I sent an order, and when several of my neighbors in the country saw what I had gotten, and I told them the price, they said: "If you had told us, we would also have sent orders." I said: "If you will take the papers you will always know in time, without waiting for second hand talk." I saved the price of my newspaper subscription in Pensacola for one year by that single transaction. Indeed, it would be impossible to enumerate the amount of pecuniary benefits received from newspaper advertisements alone, to say nothing of the general information of vital importance contained in them.

Journalism in all its departments is a business that requires more self-education, more indefatigable labor, more patience, endurance and nice discrimination than any other profession. There is no class of men that furnish so cheaply the indispensable intelligence, wisdom and virtue, for the support of the government and welfare of the people, as the well-trained and efficient journalist. Every good citizen should take and pay for a good paper; he owes it to his country, his family and his own self-respect and interest.

ANTS AS A MARKETABLE COMMODITY.—It seems that in many parts of the province of Canton the orange trees are injured by certain worms, and to rid themselves from these pests the inhabitants import ants from the neighboring hills. The hill people throughout the Summer and Winter find nests of two species of ants, red and yellow, suspended from the branches of various trees. The "orange and breeder" are provided with pig or goat bladders baited inside with bird. The orifices of these they apply to the entrance of the bug-like nests, and as the ants enter the bladders, and as Dr. Macgown expresses it, "become a marketable commodity at the orangeries." The trees are colonized by placing the ants on their upper branches, and bamboo rods are stretched between the different trees, so as to give the ants easy access to the whole orchard. This remedy has been in constant use at least since 1640, and probably dates from a much earlier period.

Montana is among the localities that are enjoying an exceptional prosperity at this time. In Helena there is a genuine boom in real estate speculation. Land that could have been bought at that vicinity a few weeks ago for ten dollars an acre can not be obtained now for a hundred. Three new hotels have been started in the town within a period of four months. One cause of all this excitement is the rapid progress in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the conviction that Helena is so favorably situated that it must reap the benefit of much of the traffic and commercial development that are expected to follow. The town will be nearly midway between several important trade centres. It is distant from Chicago 1,565 miles; from San Francisco, 1,300; and from Portland, 800.

The ascending cashier of a Logansport (Ind.) bank carried away the bond which he had given for honesty, as well as all the leaves in the bank's records on which it was mentioned; but his effort to save his bondsman from loss will be of no avail, as the contents of the document can be easily proven.

How to Treat Sun-Stroke.

A distinction of immense practical importance exists between heat-exhaustion and heat-stroke, or coup de soleil. It is much to be feared that this difference too often passes unregarded, to the serious detriment of the patient. Heat-exhaustion, as the term implies, means a sudden anæmia produced by work or muscular exercise in a high temperature. Heat-stroke, or sun-stroke, signifies the sudden access of unconsciousness with high febrile heat. In the former the body is cool, the skin moist, or wet with perspiration, the pulse small, feeble and low in tension, the muscular system relaxed, the pupil dilated, and the mind feeble, but consciousness is not lost, or is restored after a syncope of brief duration. In the latter there is profound unconsciousness, contracted pupil, injected conjunctivæ, the skin is hot and usually dry, the temperature high, the pulse rapid, and the muscular system often convulsed and tending rather to rigidity. In the case of heat-exhaustion the patient will probably be able to swallow. Repose in the shade, in a recumbent position, and a few drops of laudanum in a tablespoonful of whisky or brandy will quickly bring about restoration. In the case of true heat-stroke the patient should be at once removed to a cool spot, as practicable, and should have cold water thrown on him, he rubbed with pieces of ice applied to the head and spine. Other medical remedies, morphine, quinine and chloroform are recommended. [Medical News.

HORACE GREELY AS A PRINTER.—Here in the Postoffice the New York Tribune was founded. Here its founder washed its forms, and carried water, and built the fires, and didn't sweep out the news room, and didn't carry out the ashes, and forgot what he was sent for and let the paste sour, and lost the letters he was given to mail, and upset the type, and tried the usual experiments with the fancy job type and the finest colored inks in the way of fearful and wonderful visiting cards, and in all ways conducted himself even as the devil always does about a print-shop. Here Greeley passed some years of his boyhood. I wonder about the village thinking about the good old man, and trying to think of the young printer, dusting out his cases with a pair of leaky bellows, or "solddiering" for a big pick-up that was next to the "last fat thing on the hook," just next to a long take of solid nonpareil. [Bab Burdett in Burlington Hawkeye.

The following is the salutatory of an Oregon address: "We have served an apprenticeship at working—washing, scrubbing, patching, darning, ironing, plain sewing, raising babies, milking, churning, and poultry raising. We have kept boarders, taught music, written for newspapers, made speeches, and carried on an extensive millinery and dress-making business. We can prove by the public that the work has been well done. Now, having reached the age of thirty-six, and having brought up a family of boys to set type and a daughter to run the millinery store, we propose to edit and publish a newspaper, and we intend to establish it as one of the permanent institutions of the country."

A SOLVED PROBLEM.—"Jack," said an affectionate mother of Stapleton the other morning, "you really must come home earlier at nights. Do you suppose Esmeralda likes to have you stay so late?"

"I'll tell how it was," replied Jack. "You see, she was sitting on my hat, and I felt a little delicate about mentioning the fact."

"Very well, I'll give you a bit of advice. The next time don't hold your hat in your lap." [Staten Island Gazette.

A correspondent of the Springfield Daily relates that, years ago, Long John Wentworth, then in Congress, once told a Methodist Chaplain of the House: "I'm not going to vote for you again. You give us too much hell fire in your sermons. Now there's a man at Cincinnati who promises to save the whole of us. He's the man for me." "Ah, Mr. Wentworth, but he doesn't know you all as well as I do, or he wouldn't undertake to save the half of you."

A peddler on an Iowa railroad concluded that, in the intervals of regular business, he might win some money from passengers as a three-card operator. After practicing with the cards until he considered himself an adept, he chose a green-looking man for a first victim; but this person was a professional gambler, and the peddler quickly lost \$150, for the recovery of which he has brought a suit.

The male inhabitants of New South Wales appear to be in a bad condition. A great number of them find it to be physically impossible to procure wives. According to a report recently issued on the population of that colony, no less than 79,000 women are required to equalize the sexes. The other Australian colonies require about the same number in proportion to their population.

Numerous letters from readers are considered by Mr. Labonchere as one of the first signs of the success of a newspaper. Perhaps, however, it depends somewhat whether the letters contain money for a year's subscription, or a request to the editor to step outside and light. [Lowell Citizen.

That's John's Gun.

At the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782, the Kentuckians were defeated with great slaughter by the Indians. Among their captives was a citizen of Mercer county, a husband and father. He and eleven others were devoted to torture and death. Ranging them in a row on a log, the Indians slaughtered the eleven, one by one. When they came to the husband they paused, and, after a great wow-wow spared his life. For a year he remained a captive, mourned by his friends as dead. But his wife insisted that he was alive and would come back to her. A lover wooed her. Her relatives aided his wooing. She consented to marry, but from time to time postponed the wedding day. She could not, she said, rid herself of the belief that her husband was still living and would return. At last, the pleading of her lover and the exhortation of her friends won from her a reluctant consent to be married on a certain day. On its morning just before daylight, she heard the crack of a rifle. "That's John's gun!" she cried, and running from her cabin, in a moment was clasped in her husband's arms. But the romance did not end with the husband's return. Nine years after, he fell in "St. Clair's defeat." The disappointed lover renewed his suit, and the widow, at last, became his wife.

A NEW INVENTION.—The Parisians have found out a new invention for increasing the feminine power of fascination. Long eyelashes have always been much admired, but, unfortunately, there are a great many charming women to whom nature has denied this enviable veil to beautiful eyes. Those who would possess this winning grace need despair no longer, for long eyelashes are at any one's command who is disposed to take a little trouble. This is the simple way in which the desired end may be attained: A fine needle threaded with dark hair must be drawn through the skin of the eyelid, forming long loops. When the loops are cut and the process is completed, if the work be deftly done, the result is wonderful. The eye is darkly veiled by a beautiful dark fringe so like the handiwork of nature that the deception can scarcely be detected. The process is said to be as painless as it is simple. [Providence Journal.

In dealing with the Mormon question, the Salt Lake Tribune says: Polygamy is a disgrace which is realized in every Mormon home. In every Mormon home the plural wives and their children are looked upon as tainted. That this is true is made evident by the anxiety of all such women and children to pass themselves off as the first wives. And it is further made evident by the quarrels which constantly occur in such families, and by the epithets which first wives and children bestow upon the others.

A painting lately uncovered in Pompeii seemed identical in subject with the Judgment of Solomon. In the centre is a bench with three judges; kneeling at their feet, in an attitude of prayer, is a woman; further toward the foreground is a butcher's table, and upon it a naked babe, which a man is preparing to kill with a large knife, while beside him stands a second woman with an indifferent air. Soldiers and people close the scene.

LEATHEROID.—Leatheroid is a new article made of paper. It consists of a number of thicknesses of cotton paper wound one upon another over a cylinder. The remarkable qualities of strength and adhesion it possesses are derived from a chemical bath, through which the paper is drawn on its way to the cylinder. It is moulded wet, and retains its form. When dry, it cuts like raw hide.

Two Denver boys, having read about kidnapping, stole a wealthy woman's pet dog and wrote a letter demanding \$25 for its return. If she did not leave the money in a specified spot, they declared they would send her every day an inch of the precious brute's tail. Being easily caught, they proved to be Sunday-school pupils of good standing.

A man in Georgia lost a gold collar button two years ago, and recently the missing jewelry was found in the fat of the digestive organs of a slaughtered cow. How the cow got under the bureau in the bed-room, where a detached collar button always rolls, is an inexplicable mystery. [Norristown Herald.

The root and herb establishment in Carroll county, Va., is said to be the largest on this continent, 8,000 lbs. of roots being taken in every week. Within a radius of thirty miles there are over 2,000 varieties of medicinal flora, of which over 1,200 specimens have been collected.

Small snakes have been discovered in the proboscis of flies. They are about one-twelfth of an inch in length and two-thousandths of an inch in diameter. It is suggested that the fly may carry disease germs, and scientists are investigating the question.

A 16-year-old century plant near Salinas, Cal., is now in full bloom. Three weeks ago the plant was only five or six feet high, but it is twenty-five feet high now. About four feet of the top is a solid mass of flowers.

Kisses.

To steal a kiss, that's fair.
To buy a kiss, that's stupidity.
Two girls kissing, that's waste.
To kiss another man, that's nasty.
To kiss not at all, that's bad taste.
To kiss your sister, that's necessity.
To kiss your wife, that's correct.
To get caught kissing, that is dread-ful.
To kiss the baby, that is unsatisfactory.
To kiss an ugly woman, that's courage.
To kiss an old maiden aunt, that's hypocrisy.
To kiss the chambermaid, that is dangerous.
To kiss the girl you're engaged to, that's expected.
To kiss your mother, that's the purest kiss of all.
To kiss a blooming girl, that's peaches and cream. [San Francisco Truth.

A number of physicians and other citizens of Boston have united in a circular addressed to the teachers of that city, urging them to use all their influence and authority to suppress the use of tobacco among the children in their schools. There is no doubt that this habit is becoming more and more prevalent among children, to whom it is equally certain to be injurious. The makers of cheap cigarettes are largely responsible for this unfortunate condition of affairs, which is attracting much anxious consideration on both sides of the Atlantic.

Arabi Pasha appears to be not only a daring military leader but an adventurous speculator. Before the Egyptian difficulty had reached its present stage, he was "a bear" of Egyptian stock in more than one capital. London brokers, it is now shown, have been doing business for the ingenious Arabi. His latest little financial operation was to bag \$125,000 from the Custom House of Alexandria before quitting the city. It is pretty clear that Arabi knows the value of money.

Being called to save the life of a woman who had swallowed poison, a Philadelphia physician refused to write a prescription until his fee of \$2 had been paid. As the money was not forthcoming he left the house, and she died soon after. A simple antidote would have been enough at that time, but an hour or two afterward, when she had been taken to the hospital, it was too late.

A French paper recommends a solution of three-fourths of an ounce of salt in a quart of water for testing the ages of eggs. It states that an egg placed in this solution on the day it is laid will sink to the bottom; on a day old will not reach the bottom of the vessel; an egg three days old will swim in the liquid, while one more than three days old will swim on the surface.

Kate Claxton, the actress, who is Summering at Patchogue, L. I., was enjoying a sail in her boat, the Coquette, a few days since, when the craft was upset by a squall. She was thrown into the water, but rescued without injury, and having passed through both fire and water, may consider herself safe.

Concerning the ringing of church bells, the Christian at Work says: "If some people don't like the ringing, cotton is still abundant, and a supply can easily be had for filling the cavity of the auricular tragus and lobule, so as to exclude the vicious vibrations of the terrible ecclesiastical tocsin."

A marriage at Cobb, Wisconsin, was between a widow, aged 72, and her adopted son, aged 23. Her first husband had on his death bed advised the match, as a means of preventing the raising of certain legal questions regarding his estate.

In a Nebraska discussion of passes on railroads, it is revealed that a county Commissioner, elected because he had opposed the Union Pacific, is now one of the company's deadheads, and charges his free rides to the county at \$300 a year.

A good farm in Indiana has been allowed to run to weeds for five years, because of a belief that it is under the curse of a former owner, whose ghost walks the fields at night, and would make it unpleasant for a tenant.

No grace is more necessary to the Christian worker than fidelity; the humble grace that marches on in sunshine and storm, when no banners are waving and there is no music to cheer the weary feet.

"What have you been doing since I last saw you?" "I've been attending a course of free lectures?" "A course of free lectures?" "Yes, I was married a week after we parted."

A cloud of flies so swarmed about the steeple of a church in Detroit, the other day, as to produce the appearance of smoke, and the fire engines were called out.

Mr. Mahone Wheelock, of New Orleans, claims to have invented a reporting machine capable of recording two hundred words a minute in any language.

To rejoice in another's prosperity is to give content to your own lot; to mitigate another's grief is to alleviate or dispel your own.

Sheep placed on Key West Island lose their wool in the second year.

M'ROBERTS & STAGG

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACEUTISTS,

Opera House Block, - - - Stanford, Ky.,

—DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Wall Paper, Wines, Musical
Chemicals, Books, Liquors, Instruments,
Paints, Stationery, Cigars, Pocket
Oils, Lamps, Soap, Perfumery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Machine
Needles.

Our Jewelry, Silverware and Optical Goods Department is in Charge of Col. Thos. Richards, who will Repair Watches and Clocks Promptly and in the best style.

H. C. RUPLEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

STANFORD, KY.,

Takes this opportunity of thanking his patrons in Stanford and vicinity for their liberal support, and hopes to retain it, as he has selected a first-class stock this early in the season, before being called over, and is

Comprises Everything that is New,

From the best of Foreign Makers. They will be cut and made in first-class style. His motto is—
"To Excel." Cutting and Reparing neatly and promptly done.

LINCOLN MILLS

This New Mill, containing the latest and

MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY

For manufacturing meal and flour, is now in full operation. We will grind for customers, for the present, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, and on Court-Days and all other public days. We solicit a liberal share of patronage and will endeavor to give entire satisfaction.

Flour, Meal, Corn, Bran, Shipstuffs, &c.,
Always on hand and for sale. Highest cash price paid for Corn, Wheat, &c. Orders left at Mill promptly attended to.
MALISTER & SALLEE.

FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING!

—BY—

B. K. WEAREN,

Main Street, - - - Stanford, Ky.

I have bought out my brother, R. H. Wearen, and will continue the Furniture and Undertaking business at the same stand, in the St. Asaph Hotel building. I will keep a full stock of Furniture of every description and sell at figures that cannot be beaten. My stock of Coffins and Caskets will be comprehensive. Shrouds and Robes always on hand. I also repair Furniture and do carpenter's job work.
(Orders by telegraph promptly attended to.) B. K. WEAREN.

E. P. OWSLEY

—Has Just Opened a Fine Stock of—

BRAND NEW GOODS,

—Consisting of—

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes,

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

—Also, a Nice Line of—

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, TRUNKS

I am opening daily a Full line of the Best Goods in the Market, to be sold at Bottom Prices. Call and examine.
TIM W. HIGGINS, Salesman.

W. H. HIGGINS

—HAS THE—

GENUINE MAYFIELD

Water Elevator.

Destroys All Water Insects;

Draws Fresh Water from Bottom of Cistern;

Has No Tubing and Does Not Freeze.

Foulest Cisterns Made Pure by This Elevator.

OVER ONE HUNDRED

Now in Use in This County.

Try One, and If Not Satisfied, It Will Be Taken Back.



DEMOCRATIC STATE AND COUNTY TICKET

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE—J. A. R. BROWN.
FOR APPELLATE CLERK—CAPT. T. J. HENRY.
FOR COUNTY JUDGE—R. W. BROWN.
FOR COUNTY CLERK—JOHN BEAN.
FOR SHERIFF—J. N. MENFEE.
FOR ASSESSOR—J. B. HOCKEY.
FOR JAILER—T. H. NEWLAND.
FOR SHERIFF—F. H. HOWARD.
FOR CHIEF OF POLICE—W. J. DAWSON.
FOR CONSTABLE (STANFORD PRECINCT)—TOMMY MARTIN.

The Election Monday.

The republicans under the shrewd advice and guidance of Mr. W. H. Miller are playing a fine game for the control of this county.

Mr. Lytle and Mr. Young are as yet, the only candidates who admit the soft impeachment, but democrats may rest assured that a full republican ticket will be on the poll-books Monday morning. An industrious and systematic still-hunt is being made over the entire county, and we are informed that a considerable sum of money has been procured from the corruption fund at Washington City by the kind offices of Billie Bradley, to be used in the Miller-Lytle interest.

It would do democrats to be idle or inke-warm one moment longer. Mr. Lytle, a very rancorous man, of little capacity, can of himself, it is true, only poll the republican vote. The danger lies in another quarter. It lies in democratic apathy and in the defection of W. H. Miller. It is idle to deride and belittle the influence of this latter gentleman. He will carry with him to the enemy a considerable procession of sore-heads. He has thrown into the race all the vim and energy of which he is capable. He recognizes it as his race, and is fighting for life.

Fellow democrats, not one of you can remain at home on Monday without danger to your ticket and to your party. Not one of you can stay from the polls without having cause to lament it in sack-cloth and ashes. Only a full and rousing vote can prevent Mr. Lytle from being your next County Judge—not him either. He would only be what the scientists call a simulacrum, a pasteboard judge with a candle set behind it. The real judge would be the man who is running him, the man who, if he is elected, will elect him. This gentleman, without bond or responsibility, would, in effect, appoint your administrators, your guarantians, your overseers of roads, make your settlements, and be your judge. Are you prepared for this? Are you willing to submit to it? If not, let the whole State hear the thunder of your indignation on next Monday.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

It is now thought that Congress will adjourn on Saturday or Monday.

The New York Republican State Convention will be held at Saratoga, September 20.

The Sunday Civil Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate aggregates \$25,764,000.

During July the Mint coined \$3,155,850, of which \$2,120,000 were standard silver dollars.

The Senate on Wednesday passed the Sunday Civil Bill, appropriating about twenty-seven millions.

Yellow fever has broken out at Brownsville, Texas, and an epidemic is feared. One death at New Orleans is reported.

The House has passed a \$50,000 appropriation for the United States District Attorneys' pay for the last fiscal quarter.

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment cutting down Robeson's Monitor Appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$400,000.

The official figures in the Iowa election on the adoption of the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution, show a majority for adoption of 29,759.

At Springfield, on Wednesday, on motion of General Kennedy, the republicans of the Eighth Ohio District re-nominated Speaker Kellar by acclamation.

The House on Wednesday passed a bill granting to soldiers who lost an arm at the shoulder joint the same pension (\$37 per month) as soldiers who lost a leg at the hip joint.

There is now in bond, in the Lexington Kentucky District, 15,000,000 gallons of whisky, the largest amount at any time since the organization of the Internal Revenue District.

Gov. St. John's nomination and consequent election for a third term as Governor of Kansas are now secured. He has already 198 of 370 delegates, and his vote is likely to exceed 230.

The protracted drought in certain parts of Virginia has been broken by heavy rains. It is said that in some localities corn is not a foot high and on lands prepared for tobacco not a plant is to be seen.

The great flouring mills of Hooker & Co., the spice and chewing mills of Sawyer, Beers & Fisher and 15 tenement houses burned in New York. Loss, about \$1,250,000. Four mill operatives and two firemen lost their lives. Over 500 persons are thrown out of employment.

The hard rains at Cincinnati and all along the line of the Ohio River, and up the Kentucky and Kanawha Rivers, cause the Ohio River to rise from Pittsburgh to Cairo, thus enabling steamers to make regular trips.

The Iowa republicans have nominated for Secretary of State, J. A. Hull, present incumbent; Auditor, J. L. Brown; Attorney General, Smith McPherson, present incumbent; Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Sowers.

Twelve Chinamen were landed at New York, Monday, by a steamer from Havana. The fact was learned, on inquiry, that the anti-Chinese immigration law, passed by Congress May 8, does not go into effect until August 5.

In the United States House, the bill to place General Grant on the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of General, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, where it will rest until next Winter, at least.

The Secretary of the Interior decides the Desert Land Act requires more than mere conducting of water upon land to which title is sought. Irrigation must thoroughly prepare the land for the production of an agricultural crop.

The Union (N. Y.) Observer says: There are very few men in Congress, irrespective of parties, who will not confess that Kentucky leads all other States in the ability, eloquence and general brilliancy of her Congressional representation.

South Carolina democrats have nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Hugh S. Thompson; for Treasurer, S. P. Richardson; for Sup. Education, Rev. E. L. Capers; for Adjutant and Inspector General, Gen. A. M. Manigault.

Although the war ended seventeen years ago, the republican party is determined to keep up the war taxes in time of peace, as, rice, 105 per cent; window-glass, 80 per cent; hollow-ware, 82 per cent; woolen goods, from 58 to 140 per cent, etc.

A movement has been set on foot for an investigation of the affairs of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. Among the charges brought against the Superintendent is that of his issuing wooden chips being only receivable at the Home store and beer saloon, where exorbitant prices are charged.

The National Mining Exposition opened at Denver Tuesday. Nearly every Western State is represented. Military from Leadville and other towns of the State participated in the opening exercises. The city is crowded with strangers. Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made the opening address.

Before learning of the action of the two Houses in passing the River and Harbor Bill over the President's veto, a large number of Chicago business men sent the President a despatch, congratulating him on his firm and decided course in refusing his assent to the measure, which they regarded as dangerous legislation.

Wednesday, as a freight train was passing through Walton, Ky., John Richy came out of a saloon and fired two shots from a revolver at the conductor and two brakemen sitting on top of the caboose. One of the balls struck John R. Carson, one of the brakemen, in the head inflicting a fatal wound. Richy was arrested.

In Monroe county, this State, Bish Emberton and Dick Speakman went to the residence of Mr. Garrett, during his absence in Tennessee, and brutally outraged his wife. Garrett's father summoned the neighbors and captured the rascals. They were identified by their victims, and started for the Warren county jail under guard, but were overtaken by a mob and hung.

The following is the ticket selected by the Indiana democrats in convention at Indianapolis Wednesday: For Secretary of State, Wm. D. Myers; for Auditor, Jan. H. Rice; for State Treasurer, Jas. J. Cooper; for Attorney General, Hon. Francis T. Hord; for Clerk of Supreme Court, S. C. Sheerin; for Sup. Public Instruction, Jno. W. Halcomb; for Supreme Judge, Geo. J. Hove.

In the British House of Lords, Monday, amendments to the effect that a landlord could refuse his consent to tenants applying for relief under the bill, in cases where he believed in the tenant's ability to pay, and that if a tenant who had taken advantage of the Arrears Bill, subsequently sold his farm, the landlord should be able to recover out of the sum of the tenant right the amount he had been deprived of by the action of the bill.

The President's veto of the River and Harbor Bill availed nothing, since both houses Wednesday passed the aggregation of jobbery over his veto and the bill is a law. The appropriations for the Mississippi river and the Potomac flats were among the items which have the stamp of legitimacy. The greater portion of the enormous draft on the Treasury presents a sickening array of unmitigated jobbery, which is a disgrace to the Forty-seventh Congress.

There is very little prospect for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, the would-be assassin of Guitau, during the term of the present administration, unless the President should act contrary to the advice of the Attorney General. Mr. Brewster says that Mason's conduct was not only in violation of law, but prejudicial to good discipline, which is the main element of strength in the army. The Attorney General has no intention of recommending Mason's pardon.

In an address at the National Civil Service Reform Association meeting at Newport, R. I., George William Curtis severely arraigned President Arthur for the removal of competent officers. Fifty per cent of the office-holders whose terms expired during Arthur's Administration had been dismissed. The President's course has been such as to demand some radical reform.

The tyranny of political associations, building of Government employes, with families depending on them for support, were severely condemned.

Should the present session of Congress last till the 10th, it will be the longest known since the war. During the summer of 1875, when Tilden and Hayes were nominated, this distraction of the attention of members caused a prolonged session, lasting to the middle of August. But

during the present year there has been nothing the excuse of war nor that of Presidential conventions. There is evidently a great lack of system in arranging the business of Congress, and an almost hopeless tendency to waste the best part of the year in irrelevant debate.

A special from London says: The refusal of Italy to co-operate with England in downing Arabi Pasha may be taken as representing the attitude of Germany and Austria. High authorities at Berlin assert that Russia is about to quit her passive attitude and favor one directly hostile to the British pretensions in Egypt. According to intelligence received from diplomatic sources, the action of Russia is due to the personal initiative of Czar Alexander, who is dissatisfied with the independent attitude of England and with the ill-considered declaration that England, under certain circumstances, would undertake the task of restoring order in Egypt.

PRESS OPINIONS.

We would take a few hints for charitable purposes, that Mr. Kiefer will not be the Speaker of the next House.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. Arthur is said to have abandoned his second-term ambition. He has succeeded thus far very well in making it possible for his party to be whipped in 1881.—[Courier-Journal.

The two cent school-tax should be voted with great unanimity by the Democrats of Kentucky. It was a wise suggestion on the part of the last General Assembly that should meet a hearty indorsement from the people.—[Danville Advocate.

The President did a good thing in vetoing the River and Harbor Bill. It was a dirty and monstrous bill—a bill full of bargain and sale, jobbery and corruption, representing swamped votes and crooked transactions long continued and damnable.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

The maw of the Government will continue for another year to gorge a hundred millions of taxes from the people, which are not needed to pay its expenses. With that record to face, the Republican party will enter upon the Fall campaign, halt, lame and blind.—[Union Herald (Rep.)

It has often been alleged that the medical profession was a perfidious one among Indian tribes, since, on the failure to cure a patient, his relatives and friends occasionally kill the doctor. A Spokane, on the Klamath reservation called in a white medicine man the other day, to prescribe for his sick child. The lad died, and the Indian promptly squared the account by shooting dead the unlucky physician, and then quitting the reservation in disgust. Were this Indian fashion to spread among white men, there would be a rapid diminution in the crowds of graduates that now every Summer press from the medical schools into the avenues of practice.—[New York Sun.

The Indiana Democrats yesterday nominated an excellent ticket and adopted a platform which, touching the liquor question, must secure entire unity. We have not believed that a convention of Democrats would so far depart from party principles as to ignore the right of the people to vote freely on any amendment to a State constitution, and in declaring against all coercive legislation designed to make men sober and moral, and in declaring that the amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors should be submitted to the popular vote at a general election, the Democrats followed time-honored party action. Any other course would have been a departure from principle certainly very censurable. In declaring against prohibitory enactments, the Democratic party is falsely charged with being a "whiskey party" and "opposed to sobriety and good morals" by the Republican press, but a charge of that description from such a source is not worthy of notice. The facts of the history of prohibitory legislation prove conclusively that such legislation does not work a moral change in the individual or minimize appreciably the decay of individual or public morality. The other noticeable feature of the Indiana platform is the tariff plank, and in declaring for a tariff for revenue, and one which will foster industries and prevent the creation of monopolies, the Indiana Democrats are in accord with the utterances of the National Democratic conventions of 1876 and 1880 on this subject. The plank opposes a monopoly—creating protective tariff, a war tariff, a robber tariff such as is in operation in our country to-day. We are content with the Indian affirmation of yesterday, for a tariff which prevents the creation of monopolies is a tariff for revenue only, such as went into operation under Democratic auspices in 1816, and was remarkably advantageous to the manufacturing industries of the country.—[Courier Journal.

According to the latest official report from the Navy Department there are three hundred officers of all grades on the retired list, whose aggregate pay exceeds seven hundred thousand dollars per annum. These beneficiaries render no service to the Government, and the only work they do is to draw seventy-five per centum of full pay. Many of them are actually receiving, after this deduction of twenty-five per centum, nearly double the salary they received when retired.

A system which tolerates barefaced abuses, of which this is a conspicuous example, must be radically wrong, and needs the strong hand of positive correction which Congress alone can administer. A large part of these officers might be used in various branches of the navy, because they are neither mentally nor physically disabled for duty.

But as the service is unwholesome, and the younger aspirants for promotion are in the majority, their interests can only be served by retiring seniors compulsorily at the age of sixty-two, and thus making room for ambition at the expense of the Treasury. Their only object is to get up the ladder as rapidly as possible, without caring who foots the bill, or how much it costs to run the Admiral-making machine.

The corruption in the administration of the navy, and the enormous cost of maintaining a useless establishment, have for years past been creating a public sentiment that will explode some day in a form of destructive indignation. Performances like that of Admiral Nicholson at Alexandria will be apt to hasten this desired consummation.

An American officer who volunteers, as Admiral Nicholson did, to commit his country by overt acts of armed co-operation with England, is unworthy to command ships that fly the stars and stripes. If this is the sort of services upon which our men-of-war are sent abroad, better burn the navy, and at least save the glory of the past from the reproach of the present.—[New York Sun.

Letter from Put-In-Bay.

I left home Thursday, July 27th, for Put-In-Bay, and have arrived at Put-In-Bay, eleven miles from Pelee. Will go there this evening in sail boat. I give you a few items that may be interesting to your readers.

I came via Cincinnati, Springfield and Sandusky, arriving at Sandusky 7:30 A. M., Friday morning. As I passed through the greater part of Ohio in the night, I saw but little of the State. I was pleased with the neat little farm houses, and beautiful towns and cities of Northern Ohio. The corn is very much behind. The wheat crop is good. Many patches of wheat were plowed up on account of injury from frost. Some patches that were worse injured than those plowed made twenty bushels to the acre, and many of those plowed will not make twenty bushels of corn. I call the fields patches because they are so small compared with ours.

I have visited Lake Side, on the Peninsula, Kelley's Middle Bass, North Bass, and Sugar Island. Middle Bass contains about 900, North Bass 800 and Sugar 1,700 acres. All the islands are very productive and dotted with elegant residences. A great deal of wine is made here. The most important and elegant establishment is that of Joshele, of Middle Bass; 500,000 gallons of wine are made there yearly. Sugar Island belongs to Kentuckians, and yields from two to three thousand dollars yearly.

The most interesting sight and event of my trip so far, is seeing and hearing H. W. Talmage at Lake Side, on yesterday. Lake Side is six miles from Sandusky, is under the control of the Methodists, and they are holding a Sunday-school convention there. In order to make the place attractive they have had some of the most prominent men to lecture. Talmage's subject was "Big Blunders." He received the closest attention, both during the lecture and afterwards. He was very much flattered by the ladies for autographs. Many flatter themselves that they can spot a preacher, drummer, lawyer, etc., but it would take an expert to spot Talmage. He is only five feet seven or eight inches tall and wears no stove pipe hat, long hair, or Prince Albert coat. He is very plain in dress and conduct. His face would remind one of Geo. O. Barnes.

WM. B. CLOYD.

The big bats retire and hoop-skirts appear. The women, tired of looking like mushrooms, now want to resemble hagsheads.—[Breckinridge News.

A brutal husband in Milwaukee forced his sick wife by threats to give him \$4,000 in cash left her by her father, and other valuables, and left for parts unknown.

Boh Ingersoll has a summer residence at Long Beach. This suggests a question. If he can't stand the heat of summer in this world, what is he going to do in the next.

The Supreme Court of Iowa rules that a police officer is guilty of manslaughter if he strikes a prisoner a fatal blow with a club to defeat an attempt to escape, unless the officer has reason to believe that he is in danger of great bodily harm or loss of life.

It will be fifty years next December since Mr. Gladstone entered Parliament, and his friends propose to celebrate the event as a jubilee. He was first returned to Parliament December 13, 1832, and has been a member of every House of Commons since that time.

It is asserted that of the \$1,600,000 taken by burglars from the vaults of the Northampton (Mass.) National Bank, nearly \$1,300,000 have been recovered. It is now six years since the robbery, and some of the stolen coupon bonds are now being placed in the money markets of Europe.

The republican party has spent eight months at Washington trying to show how utterly incapable it is of properly and economically conducting the public business. The effort has certainly succeeded and the people have a convenient way of getting rid of such stupid Congresses by whipping them out at their polls.

Somebody has left on our desk a poem addressed to Lillian. We shall not publish it. Not that it isn't pretty good poetry. But we don't know Lillian. This poet makes her out delicious. If she isn't, we don't want to spread broadcast a wrong impression of her; and if she is we'll do the poetry-writing about her ourselves.—[Boston Post.

A parliamentary return issued yesterday shows that in the first six months of the present year there were 3,041 convictions in Ireland of which 2,051 were for non-payment of rent and 988 for other causes. The number of cases in which hardship was caused to the tenant by his inability to pay rent, due from poverty caused by bad seasons, is given as 176, and the number in which the non-payment of rent was due to unwillingness or fear of injury on the part of the tenant, 346.

The Governor of Kansas boasts, in a letter to Susan B. Anthony, that the breweries were exterminated from Kansas. We see by a German exchange that they have in some instances merely changed their name. The proprietor of one large brewery now calls his establishment "chemical works" and labels his beer as "stomach invigorator."—[Buffalo Courier.

A sermon that is to accomplish an end is to be worth listening to must embody real thoughts, thoughts that have some connection with the interests and issues of life, and must be instilled with the living convictions of the preacher. To be such a sermon, it must come from the preacher's mind and heart warm, with the very life blood of his soul at the moment of its delivery.

It has been found that an extensive fire which broke out recently in Philadelphia was started by three boys who wanted to see a big blaze. The youngest, who is seven, crawled in under a gate and let in his companions, one of whom applied a match to a hay loft. As the fire destroyed two lumber yards and thirteen buildings, as well as damaging other property, their desires were abundantly gratified.

The income of our Government is very largely in excess of its needs. Cut down the surplus, for in doing so the heavy taxation of the people is cut down. Just as sure as the war taxation is kept up the reckless waste of money for pensions, rum, etc., will go on. An excessive revenue begets extravagance and corruption. Such a revenue is the result of unjust taxation.—[Courier-Journal.

Opening 25-pound cans of giant powder with cold chisels, making sparks fly in the process, is a privilege to which quarrymen will probably always insist; but John Sobel abused this privilege when he hammered open his can in front of a powder house containing a ton of powder, the door of which he carefully left open. The resulting shock, when the magazine blew up, was heard all over Chicago, in whose suburbs it was situated, and houses unroofed many blocks away. But after all, the really appalling catastrophe which will open the eyes of the public to the careless handling of dynamite, is still to come.

When a republican Congress wanted to put Congressional elections under the surveillance of United States officials, a Congressman was considered a Federal officer; but when a Republican Congressional Committee wanted to levy a tax upon clerks in the Departments and their various outposts through the country, to save the members of that committee from punishment under the law and to bring the pockets of the clerks within reach of their hands, a congressman was declared by the Attorney General not to be a United States official. Verily, the "party of great moral ideas" bends to its ill-fated desires in any direction.—[Boston Globe.

The sardine last year, by failing to make its accustomed appearance off the coast of France, caused very serious loss and hardship to thousands of fishermen, and it was feared that it might never return to its old hunting grounds. Scientists discussed the matter, and the suggestion was made, and received much support, that the Gulf Stream had probably changed its course, and taken the little fish with it, perhaps permanently. This would have inflicted a fatal blow to a large and valuable industry, and would have caused a regrettable gap in the sardine supply. The expectation was general that there would be no appearance of them the present season, at any event; but it turns out that the forebodings were unfounded. Large schools of the fish have suddenly glided thence of the anxious French fishermen. The Bay of Belle Isle is alive with them. And the cause of their absence last season remains obscure.

The attention given by Japan to common school education is not the least remarkable among the many wonderful changes introduced by this progressive country. Ten years ago about fifty thousand Government schools were established. Five years later, in 1877, they contained nearly sixty thousand teachers and over two million pupils. The annual school appropriation was upward of five million dollars, and this has been largely supplemented by private gifts, which amounted in five years to over eight million dollars, besides private land given for school-houses. Five years ago about two-fifths of all the children of the school going age were in these institutions, and since then the proportion has been increased to nearly three-fifths, as last year's pupils numbered nearly three million. About a fourth of these are girls. This sweeping system of public education cannot fail to aid Japan in holding the high place she already has attained among enlightened and progressive nations.

A very long journey for an untended child is being made by a lad of 9 years who arrived at the railway station in Buffalo with a card sewed to his jacket bearing this inscription: Parker's landing, Pa. This boy, Samuel Brindle, is going to his mother, Mary A. Brindle, Primrose Banks Mills, Old Oldham, Lancashire, England, via Montreal, Canada, Shipping Company, Beaver Line. Take care of him." The boy had in his possession when he started tickets from Buffalo to Montreal, and Montreal to Liverpool; but the one conveying the journey from Buffalo he had lost on the way. The police telegraphed to Parker's Landing, and received a reply requesting them to forward the little traveler, and it would be made all right. He went on his way, and landed not far from his home, and recently died. Acquaintances thereupon provided for his return to his mother.

SUMMER CLOTHING

Many of the Weights Are Heavy Enough For Extreme Winter.

Men's Single Sole & Low-Cut Shoes and Ladies' Low-Cut Shoes & Slippers at Cost to Reduce Stock.

'Tis Early to Commence a Reduction for Fall Space, but our Stock is Large, and it Requires Time to Close; Hence the Slaughtering Prices.

Read the following differences in prices and see our earnestness:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| \$25.00 SUITS AT \$18.00 | 20.00 SUITS AT 16.00 |
| 18.00 SUITS AT 15.00 | 16.00 SUITS AT 13.50 |
| 15.00 SUITS AT 12.50 | 12.50 SUITS AT 10.00 |
| 10.00 SUITS AT 8.00 | 9.00 SUITS AT 7.50 |
| 8.00 SUITS AT 6.00 | 7.00 SUITS AT 5.50 |
| 5.00 SUITS AT 4.00 | |
| | |
| \$6.00 SHOES AT \$5.00 | 5.00 SHOES AT 4.00 |
| 4.00 SHOES AT 3.25 | 3.00 SHOES AT 2.50 |
| 2.50 SHOES AT 2.00 | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| \$3.50 LADIES' SHOES AT \$3.00 | 3.00 LADIES' SHOES AT 2.50 |
| 2.50 LADIES' SHOES AT 2.00 | 2.00 LADIES' SHOES AT 1.50 |
| \$2.25 LADIES' SLIPPERS AT \$1.65 | 2.00 LADIES' SLIPPERS AT 1.50 |
| 1.75 LADIES' SLIPPERS AT 1.35 | 1.50 LADIES' SLIPPERS AT 1.25 |
| 1.25 LADIES' SLIPPERS AT 1.00 | |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| \$4.00 STRAW HATS AT \$3.50 | 3.00 STRAW HATS AT 2.75 |
| 2.00 STRAW HATS AT 1.50 | 1.50 STRAW HATS AT 1.00 |
| 1.00 STRAW HATS AT .75 | .75 STRAW HATS AT .50 |

Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Shoes and Hats in Same Proportion.

BRUCE, WARREN & CO.

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T. W. VARNON, WALLACE E. VARNON
T. W. & W. E. VARNON,
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STANFORD, KY.
Offices in Owsley & Son's new building—up stairs.

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Master Commissioner and County Attorney. Will practice in all the Courts of Grant and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Office in Owsley & Son's new building—up stairs.

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Will practice in the Courts of this and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Office in Owsley & Son's new building—up stairs.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DANVILLE, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Boyle and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

MASTHERON FREYTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Casey and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Office over R. C. Thomas' store.

D. H. G. CARPENTER,
DENTIST,
STANFORD, KY.
Office over Holls. R. Lytle's store. Office hours from 8 to 5, and 7 to 9 p. m.

J. J. WILSON,
DENTIST,
STANFORD, KY.
Office and Residence, Upper Main St.

LEE F. HOFFMAN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
STANFORD, KY.
Office—South side Main Street, two doors above the Myers Hotel.
Pure Nitrous Oxide gas administered when required.

H. C. MOHGAN, D. D. B.
DENTIST.
Will be in Stanford two weeks each month, from first Monday. Dental rooms in M. A. Smith's building, corner of Main and Liberty Sts. At Lancaster two weeks of each month from first Monday. Dental rooms in M. A. Smith's building, corner of Main and Liberty Sts. Pure Nitrous Oxide gas administered when necessary. 402-1

FOR SALE!

40 DOUBLE SCHOOL DEKENS!
Of the most approved pattern, manufactured by A. H. Andrews, Chicago. In good order and cheap. Inquire at Christian Church, Bloomfield, or at J. H. DENNIS, Danville, Ky.

DESIRABLE FARM

Desiring to go West I offer to sell my beautiful little farm of 300 and odd acres, well improved and abundance of stock water, and in a high state of cultivation, lying immediately on the line between Stanford and Lancaster, 5 miles from Stanford and 8 miles from Lancaster, and 5 1/2 miles from Williams Creek, Rockcastle Co., Ky.

T. R. HENDERSON,
Williams Creek, Ky.

Lincoln County Farm for Sale!

The heirs of Joseph Scott offer at private sale, the farm of 1000 acres lying 1 mile North of Big River, and near the railroad county line. The land is fertile and in good repair. Thirty-five acres is quincalled timber, about 2000 oak, and all in grass except nine acres, which is now wheat stubble. This farm can be bought low and on easy terms. For full particulars, call on David Reed, on the farm, or address him at Williams Creek, T. R. HENDERSON, Williams Creek, Ky.

Stanford Female College.

STANFORD, KY.

With a Full Corps of Teachers,
The Institution will open its Thirtieth Session on the 24th Monday in September next.

ALL THE BRANCHES OF A THOROUGH ENGLISH COURSE
Are taught, as well as MUSIC, THE LANGUAGE, DRAWING AND PAINTING.

TERMS MODERATE.

In Tuition, prices range from \$20 to \$50 in the regular English course. Tuition, \$25; board, \$10; laundry, \$10; preparation, \$10; and clothing, \$10.

For full particulars, as to location, etc., address MR. S. C. TREHARNT, Principal, Stanford, Lincoln Co., Ky.

Notice of Incorporation.

1. J. J. Newland, W. P. King, John Anderson, J. H. Anderson, Wm. H. Lacey, R. B. Lacey, J. B. Persons and W. H. Reynolds have associated themselves and become an incorporated company under the corporate name "The Stanford and Prechesville Turnpike Company."

2. The principal place of transacting the business of the company will be at Stanford, Ky.

3. The general nature of the business of the company will be the construction, operation and maintenance of a macadamized or gravel turnpike road from a point within 3 miles of Stanford to Prechesville, Ky.

4. The amount of capital stock is to be not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$100,000, to be divided into shares of \$25, to be paid in installments of 70 per cent, the first to be paid August 31, 1882, and the balance on or before December 31, 1882.

5. The corporation is to be exempt from corporate debts.

6. The affairs of the corporation are to be conducted by five directors to be elected by the shareholders at the corporation. The first election of directors is to be held at the Court House in Stanford, July 31, 1882, and thereafter the directors are to be annually elected on the first Saturday in July of each year.

7. The corporation can subject itself to no indebtedness beyond its assets.

8. Private property is to be exempt from corporate debts.

9. The corporation is to be exempt from corporate debts.

10. The corporation is to be exempt from corporate debts.

11. The corporation is to be exempt from corporate debts.

12. The corporation is to be exempt from corporate debts.

13. The corporation is to be exempt from corporate debts.

14. The corporation is to be exempt from corporate debts.

DEMOCRATIC STATE AND COUNTY TICKET

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE—J. A. H. HARRIS.
FOR APPELLATE CLERK—CAPT. T. J. HARRIS.
FOR COUNTY JUDGE—E. W. BROWN.
FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY—H. R. CARPENTER.
FOR COUNTY CLERK—JOHN BEAN.
FOR SHERIFF—J. N. MENZIE.
FOR ASSESSOR—J. H. HOOKER.
FOR JAILER—T. D. NEWLAND.
FOR SURVEYOR—E. H. HONARD.
FOR CORONER—W. J. DUNN.
FOR VINTAGER (STANFORD PRETEXT)—TOLBERT MARTIN.

The Election Monday.

The republicans under the shrewd advice and guidance of Mr. W. H. Miller are playing a fine game for the control of this county.

Mr. Lytle and Mr. Young are as yet, the only candidates who admit the soft impeachment, but democrats may rest assured that a full republican ticket will be on the poll-books Monday morning. An industrious and systematic still-hunt is being made over the entire county, and we are informed that a considerable sum of money has been procured from the corruption fund at Washington City by the kind offices of Willie Bradley, to be used in the Miller-Lytle interest.

It won't do for democrats to be idle or luke-warm one moment longer. Mr. Lytle, a very rancorous man, of little capacity, can of himself, it is true, only poll the republican vote. The danger lies in another quarter. It lies in democratic apathy and in the defection of W. H. Miller. It is idle to deride and belittle the influence of this latter gentleman. He will carry with him to the enemy a considerable procession of sore-heads. He has thrown into the race all the vim and energy of which he is capable. He recognizes it as his race, and is fighting for life.

Fellow democrats, not one of you can remain at home on Monday without danger to your ticket and to your party. Not one of you can stay from the polls without having cause to lament it in sack-cloth and ashes. Only a full and rousing vote can prevent Mr. Lytle from being your next County Judge—not him either. He would only be what the scientists call a simulacrum, a pasteboard judge with a candle set behind it. The real judge would be the man who is running him, the man who, if he is elected, will elect him. This gentleman, without bond or responsibility, would, in effect, appoint your administrators, your guardians, your overseers of roads, make your settlements, and be your judge. Are you prepared for this? Are you willing to submit to it? If not, let the whole State hear the thunder of your indignation on next Monday.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—It is now thought that Congress will adjourn on Saturday or Monday.

—The New York Republican State Convention will be held at Saratoga, September 20.

—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate aggregates \$25,764,000.

—During July the Mint coined \$3,153,850, of which \$2,120,000 were standard silver dollars.

—The Senate on Wednesday passed the Sunday Civil Bill, appropriating about twenty-seven millions.

—Yellow fever has broken out at Brownsville, Texas, and an epidemic is feared. One death at New Orleans is reported.

—The House has passed a \$50,000 appropriation for the United States District Attorneys' pay for the last fiscal quarter.

—The House has concurred in the Senate amendment cutting down Robeson's Monitor Appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$400,000.

—The official figures in the Iowa election on the adoption of the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution, show a majority for adoption of 29,759.

—At Springfield, on Wednesday, on motion of General Kennedy, the republicans of the Eighth Ohio District renominated Speaker Kellier by acclamation.

—The House on Wednesday passed a bill granting to soldiers who lost an arm at the shoulder joint the same pension (\$37 per month) as soldiers who lost a leg at the hip joint.

—There is now in bond, in the Lexington Kentucky District, 15,000,000 gallons of whiskey, the largest amount at any time since the organization of the Internal Revenue District.

—Gov. St. John's nomination and consequent election for a third term as Governor of Kansas are now assured. He has already 1995 of 370 delegates, and his vote is likely to exceed 230.

—The protracted drought in certain parts of Virginia has been broken by heavy rains. It is said that in some localities corn is not a foot high and on lands prepared for tobacco not a plant is to be seen.

—The great flouring mills of Hecker & Co., the spice and flouring mills of Sawyer, Beers & Fisher and 15 tenement houses burned in New York. Loss, about \$1,250,000. Four mill operatives and two firemen lost their lives. Over 500 persons are thrown out of employment.

—The hard rains at Cincinnati and all along the line of the Ohio River, and up the Kentucky and Kanawha Rivers, cause the Ohio River to rise from Pittsburgh to Cairo, thus enabling steamers to make regular trips.

—The Iowa republicans have nominated for Secretary of State, J. A. Hull, present incumbent; Auditor, J. L. Brown; Attorney General, Smith McPherson, present incumbent; Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Rivers.

—Twelve Chinamen were landed at New York, Monday, by a steamer from Havana. The fact was learned, on inquiry, that the anti-Chinese immigration law, passed by Congress May 8, does not go into effect until August 5.

—In the United States House, the bill to place General Grant on the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of General, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, where it will rest until next Winter, at least.

—The Secretary of the Interior decides the Desert Land Act requires more than mere conducting of water upon land to which title is sought. Irrigation must thoroughly prepare the land for the production of an agricultural crop.

—The Union (N. Y.) Observer says: There are very few men in Congress, irrespective of parties, who will not confess that Kentucky leads all other States in the ability, eloquence and general brilliancy of her Congressional representation.

—South Carolina democrats have nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Hugh S. Thompson; for Treasurer, S. P. Richardson; for Supt. Education, Rev. E. L. Capers; for Adjutant and Inspector General, Gen. A. M. Manigault.

—Although the war ended seventeen years ago, the republican party is determined to keep up the war taxes in time of peace, as rice, 165 per cent; window-glass, 80 per cent; hollow-ware, 82 per cent; woolen goods, from 58 to 140 per cent, etc.

—A movement has been set on foot for an investigation of the affairs of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. Among the charges brought against the Superintendent is that of his looting wooden chips being only receivable at the Home store and beer saloon, where exorbitant prices are charged.

—The National Mining Exposition opened at Denver Tuesday. Nearly every Western State is represented. Military from Leadville and other towns of the State participated in the opening exercises. The city is crowded with strangers. Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made the opening address.

—Before learning of the action of the two Houses in passing the River and Harbor Bill over the President's veto, a large number of Chicago business men sent the President a dispatch, congratulating him on his firm and decided course in refusing his assent to the measure, which they regarded as dangerous legislation.

—Wednesday, as a freight train was passing through Walton, Ky., John Richy came out of a saloon and fired two shots from a revolver at the conductor and two brakemen sitting on top of the caboose. One of the balls struck John R. Carson, one of the brakemen, in the head inflicting a fatal wound. Richy was arrested.

—In Monroe county, this State, Bish Emberton and Dick Speakman went to the residence of Mr. Garrett, during his absence in Tennessee, and brutally outraged his wife. Garrett's father summoned the neighbors and captured the ravishers. They were identified by their victim, and started for the Warren county jail under guard, but were overtaken by a mob and hung.

—The following is the ticket selected by the Indiana democrats in convention at Indianapolis Wednesday: For Secretary of State, Wm. D. Myers; for Auditor, Jas. H. Rice; for State Treasurer, Jno. J. Cooper; for Attorney General, Hon. Francis T. Ford; for Clerk of Supreme Court, S. C. Sheerin; for Supt. Public Instruction, Jno. W. Halcomb; for Supreme Judge, Geo. J. Howk.

—In the British House of Lords, Monday, amendments to the effect that a landlord could refuse his consent to tenants applying for relief under the bill, in cases where he believed in the tenant's ability to pay, and that if a tenant who had taken advantage of the Arrears Bill, subsequently sold his farm, the landlord should be able to recover out of the sum of the tenant right the amount he had been deprived of by the action of the bill.

—The President's veto of the River and Harbor Bill availed nothing, since both houses Wednesday passed the aggregation of jobbery over his veto and the bill is a law. The appropriations for the Mississippi river and the Potomac flats were among the items which have the stamp of legitimacy. The greater portion of the enormous draft on the Treasury presents a sickening array of mutilated jobbery, which is a disgrace to the Forty-seventh Congress.

—There is very little prospect for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, the would-be assassin of Quilten, during the term of the present administration, unless the President should act contrary to the advice of the Attorney General. Mr. Brewster says that Mason's conduct was not only in violation of law, but prejudicial to good discipline, which is the main element of strength in the army. The Attorney General has no intention of recommending Mason's pardon.

—In an address at the National Civil Service Reform Association meeting at Newport, R. I., George William Curtis severely arraigned President Arthur for the removal of competent officers. Fifty per cent of the office-holders whose terms expired during Arthur's Administration have been dismissed. The President's course has been such as to demand some radical reform. The tyranny of political assessments, bulldozing of Government employees, with families depending on them for support, were severely condemned.

—Should the present session of Congress last till the 10th, it will be the longest known since the war. During the summer of 1876, when Tilden and Hayes were nominated, this distraction of the attention of members caused a prolonged session, lasting to the middle of August. But

during the present year there has been nothing the excuse of war nor that of Presidential conventions. There is evidently a great lack of system in arranging the business of Congress, and an almost hopeless tendency to waste the best part of the year in irrelevant debate.

—A special from London says: The refusal of Italy to co-operate with England in downing Arabi Pasha may be taken as representing the attitude of Germany and Austria. High authorities at Berlin assert that Russia is about to quit her passive attitude and favor one directly hostile to the British pretensions in Egypt. According to intelligence received from diplomatic sources, the action of Omar Alexander, who is dissatisfied with the independent attitude of England and with Gladstone's repeated declaration that England, under certain circumstances, would undertake the task of restoring order in Egypt.

PRESS OPINIONS.

We would take a few bets for charitable purposes, that Mr. Kellier will not be the Speaker of the next House.—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Mr. Arthur is said to have abandoned his second-term ambition. He has succeeded thus far very well in making it possible for his party to be whipped in 1884.—[Courier-Journal.]

The two-cent school-tax should be voted with great unanimity by the democrats of Kentucky. It is a wise suggestion on the part of the last General Assembly that should meet a hearty indorsement from the people.—[Danville Advocate.]

The President did a good thing in vetoing the River and Harbor Bill. It was a dirty and monstrous bill—a bill full of bargain and sale, jobbery and corruption, representing swamped votes and crooked transactions long continued and damnable.—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The new law of the Government will continue for another year to gorge a hundred millions of taxes from the people, which are not needed to pay its expenses. With that record to face, the Republican party will enter upon the Fall campaign, halt, lame and blind.—[Union Herald (Rep).]

It has often been alleged that the medical profession was a perdition one among Indian tribes, since, on the failure to cure a patient, his relatives and friends occasionally kill the doctor. A Spokane, on the Klamath reservation called in a white medicine man the other day, to prescribe for his sick child. The lad died, and the Indian promptly squared the account by shooting dead the unskilful physician, and then quitting the reservation in disgust. Were this Indian fashion to spread among white men, there would be a rapid diminution in the crowds of graduates that now every Summer press from the medical schools into the avenues of practice.—[New York Sun.]

—The Indiana Democrats yesterday nominated an excellent ticket and adopted a platform which, touching the liquor question, must secure entire unity. We have not believed that a convention of Democrats would so far depart from party principles as to ignore the right of the people to vote freely on any amendment to a State constitution, and in declaring against all coercive legislation designed to make men sober and moral, and in declaring that the amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors should be submitted to the popular vote at a general election, the Democrats followed time-honored party action. Any other course would have been a departure from principle certainly very considerable. In declaring against prohibitory enactments, the Democratic party is falsely charged with being a "whisky party" and "opposed to sobriety and good morals" by the Republican press, but a charge of that description from such a source is not worthy of notice. The facts of the history of prohibitory legislation prove conclusively that such legislation does not work a moral change in the individual or minimize appreciably the decay of individual or public morality. The other noticeable feature of the Indiana platform is the tariff plank, and in declaring for a tariff for revenue, and one which will foster industries and prevent the creation of monopolies, the Indiana Democrats are in accord with the utterances of 1876 and 1880 on this subject. The plank opposes a monopoly—creating protective tariff, a war tariff, a robber tariff such as is in operation in our country today. We are content with the Indiana affirmation of yesterday, for a tariff which prevents the creation of monopolies is a tariff for revenue only, such as went into operation under Democratic auspices in 1816, and was remarkably advantageous to the manufacturing industries of the country.—[Courier Journal.]

According to the latest official report from the Navy Department there are three hundred officers of all grades on the retired list, whose aggregate pay exceeds seven hundred thousand dollars per annum. These beneficiaries render no service to the Government, and the only work they do is to draw seventy-five per centum of full pay. Many of them are actually receiving, after this deduction of twenty-five per centum, nearly double the salary they received when retired.

A system which tolerates barefaced abuses, of which this is a conspicuous example, must be radically wrong, and needs the strong hand of positive correction which Congress alone can administer. A large part of these officers might be used in various branches of the navy, because they are neither mentally nor physically disabled for duty.

But as the service to keep them, and the younger applicants for promotion are in the majority, their interests can only be served by retiring seniors compulsorily at the age of sixty-two, and thus making room for abolition at the expense of the Treasury. Their only object is to get up the ladder as rapidly as possible, without caring who falls below, or how much it costs to run the Admiral-making machine.

The corruption in the administration of the navy, and the enormous cost of maintaining a useless establishment, have for years past been exciting a public sentiment that will explode some day in a form of destructive indignation. Performances like that of Admiral Nicholson at Alexandria will be apt to hasten this desired consummation.

An American officer who volunteers, as Admiral Nicholson did, to commit his country by overt acts of armed co-operation with England, is unworthy to command ships that fly the stars and stripes. If this is the sort of service upon which our men-of-war are sent abroad, better burn the navy, and at least save the glory of the past from the reproach of the present.—[New York Sun.]

Letter from Put-In-Bay.

I left home Thursday, July 27th, for Put-In-Bay, and have arrived at Put-In-Bay, eleven miles from Pelee. Will go there this evening in sail boat. I give you a few items that may be interesting to your readers.

I came via Cincinnati, Springfield and Sandusky, arriving at Sandusky 7:30 A. M., Friday morning. As I passed through the greater part of Ohio in the night, I saw but little of the State. I was pleased with the neat little farm houses, and beautiful towns and cities of Northern Ohio. The corn is very much behind. The wheat crop is good. Many patches of wheat were plowed up on account of injury from frost. Some patches that were worse injured than those plowed made twenty bushels to the acre, and many of those plowed will not make twenty bushels of corn. I call the fields patches because they are so small compared with ours.

I have visited Lake Erie, on the Peninsula, Kelley's Middle Bass, North Bass, and Sugar Islands. Middle Bass contains about 900, North Bass 800 and Sugar 10 acres. Put-In-Bay Island contains about 1,700 acres. All the islands are very productive and dotted with elegant residences. A great deal of wine is made here. The most important and elegant establishment is that of Juelke, of Middle Bass; 500,000 gallons of wine are made there yearly. Sugar Island belongs to Kentuckians, and yields from two to three thousand dollars yearly.

The most interesting sight and event of my trip so far, is seeing and hearing De Witt Talague at Lake Erie, on yesterday. Lake Erie is six miles from Sandusky, and under the control of the Methodists, and they are holding a Sunday-school convention there. In order to make the place attractive they have had some of the most prominent men to lecture. Talague's subject was "Big Blunders." He received the closest attention, both during the lecture and afterwards. He was very much cheered by the ladies for autographs. Many blather themselves that they can spot a preacher, drummer, lawyer, etc., but it would take an expert to spot Talague. He is only five feet seven or eight inches tall and wears no stove pipe hat, long hair, or Prince Albert coat. He is very plain in dress and conduct. His face would remind one of Gao, O. Barnes.

WM. R. CLOYD.

July 29, 1882.

The big hats retire and hoop-skirts appear. The women, tired of looking like mushrooms, now want to resemble hogheads.—[Breckinridge News.]

A brutal husband in Milwaukee forced his sick wife by threats to give him \$4,000 in cash left her by his father, and other valuables, and left for parts unknown.

Bob Ingersoll has a summer residence at Long Beach. This suggests a question. If he can't stand the heat of summer in this world, what is he going to do in the next.

The Supreme Court of Iowa rules that a police officer is guilty of manslaughter if he strikes a prisoner a fatal blow with a club to defeat an attempt to escape, unless the officer has reason to believe that he is in danger of great bodily harm or loss of life.

It will be fifty years next December since Mr. Gladstone entered Parliament, and his friends propose to celebrate the event as a jubilee. He was first returned to Parliament December 13, 1832, and has been a member of every House of Commons since that time.

It is asserted that of the \$1,600,000 taken by burglars from the vaults of the Northampton (Mass.) National Bank, nearly \$1,300,000 have been recovered. It is now six years since the robbery, and some of the stolen coupon bonds are now being placed in the money markets of Europe.

The republican party has spent eight months at Washington trying to show how utterly incapable it is of properly and economically conducting the public business. The effort has certainly succeeded and the people have a convenient way of getting rid of such stupid Congressmen by whipping them out at them polls.

Somebody has left on our desk a poem addressed to Lillian. We shall not publish it. Not that it isn't pretty good poetry. But we don't know Lillian. This poem makes her out to be a girl. If she isn't, we don't want to spread broadcast a wrong impression of her; and if she is we'll do the poetry-writing about her ourselves.—[Boston Post.]

A parliamentary return issued yesterday shows that in the first six months of the present year there were 3,049 evictions in Ireland of which 2,051 were for non-payment of rent and 998 for other causes. The number of cases in which hardship was caused to the tenant by his inability to pay rent, due from poverty caused by bad seasons, is given as 176, and the number in which the non-payment of rent was due to unwillingness or fear of injury on the part of the tenant, 346.

The Governor of Kansas boasts, in a letter to Susan B. Anthony, that the breweries were exterminated from Kansas. We see by a German exchange that they have in some instances merely changed their name. The proprietor of one large brewery now calls his establishment "chemical works" and labels his beer as "stomach invigorator."—[Buffalo Courier.]

A sermon that is to accomplish an end to be worth listening to must embody real thoughts, thoughts that have some connection with the interests and issues of life, and must be instilled with the living convictions of the preacher. To be such a sermon, it must come from the preacher's mind and heart warm, with the very life blood of his soul at the moment of its delivery.

It has been found that an extensive fire which broke out recently in Philadelphia was started by three boys who wanted to see a big blaze. The youngest, who is seven, crawled in under a gate and let in his companions, one of whom applied a match to a hay loft. As the fire destroyed two lumberyards and thirteen buildings, as well as damaging other property, their desires were abundantly gratified.

The income of our Government is very largely in excess of its needs. Cut down the surplus, for in doing so the heavy taxation of the people is cut down. Just as sure as the war taxation is kept up the reckless waste of money for pensions, rum, etc., will go on. An excessive revenue begets extravagance and corruption. Such a revenue is the result of unjust taxation.—[Courier-Journal.]

Opening 25-pound cans of giant powder with cold chisels, making sparks fly in the process, is a privilege on which quarrymen will probably always insist; but John Samuel abused this privilege when he hammered open his can in front of a powder house containing a ton of powder, the door of which he carefully left open. The resulting shock, when the magazine blew up, was heard all over Chicago, in whose suburbs it was situated, and houses unroofed many blocks away. But after all, the really appalling catastrophe which will open the eyes of the public to the careless handling of dynamite, is still to come.

When a republican Congress wanted to put Congressional elections under the surveillance of United States officers, a Congressman was considered a Federal officer; but when a Republican Congressional Committee wanted to levy a tax upon clerks in the Departments and their various outposts through the country, to save the members of that committee from punishment under the law and to bring the pockets of the clerks within reach of their hands, a congressman was declared by the Attorney General not to be a United States official. Verily, the "party of great moral ideas" bends to its illicit desires in any direction.—[Boston Globe.]

The sardine last year, by failing to make its accustomed appearance off the coast of France, caused very serious loss and hardship to thousands of fishermen, and it was feared that it might never return to its old hunting grounds. Scientists discussed the matter, and the suggestion was made, and received much support, that the Gulf Stream had probably changed its course, and taken the little fish with it, perhaps permanently. This would have inflicted a fatal blow to a large and valuable industry, and would have caused a regrettable gap in the sardine supply. The expectation was general that there would be no appearance of them the present season, at any event; but it turns out that the forebodings were unfounded. Large schools of the fish have suddenly glided the coasts of the anxious French fishermen. The Bay of Belle Isle is alive with them. And the cause of their absence last season remains obscure.

The attention given by Japan to common school education is not the least remarkable among the many wonderful changes introduced by this progressive country. Ten years ago about fifty thousand Government schools were established. Five years later, in 1877, they contained nearly sixty thousand teachers and over two million pupils. The annual school appropriation was upward of five million dollars, and this has been largely supplemented by private gifts, which amounted in five years to over eight million dollars, besides private land given for school-houses. Five years ago about two-fifths of all the children of the school going age were in these institutions, and since then the proportion has been increased to nearly three-fifths, as last year's pupils numbered nearly three million. About a fourth of these are girls. This sweeping system of public education cannot fail to aid Japan in holding the high place she already has attained among enlightened and progressive nations.

A very long journey for an untended child is being made by a lad of 9 years who arrived at the railway station in Buffalo with a card sewed to his jacket bearing this inscription: Parker's Landing, Pa. This boy, Samuel Brindle, is going to his mother, Mary A. Brindle, Primrose Banks Mills, Old Oldham, Lancashire, England, via Montreal, Canada, Shipping Company, Beaver Line. Take care of him. The boy had in his possession when he started tickets from Buffalo to Montreal, and Montreal to Liverpool; but the one conveying the journey from Buffalo had lost on the way. The police telegraphed to Parker's Landing, and received a reply requesting them to forward the little traveler, and it would be made all right. He was sent on his way, and lacked no friendly care on his long journey. About a year ago he came to America with his father, who recently died. Acquaintances thereupon provided for his return to his mother.

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Men's Single Sole & Low-Cut Shoes and Ladies' Low-Cut Shoes & Slippers at Cost to Reduce Stock.

'Tis Early to Commence a Reduction for Fall Space, but our Stock is Large, and it Requires Time to Close; Hence the Slaughtering Prices.

Read the following differences in prices and see our earnestness:

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| \$25.00 SUITS AT \$18.00 | 20.00 SUITS AT 16.00 |
| 18.00 SUITS AT 15.00 | 16.00 SUITS AT 13.50 |
| 15.00 SUITS AT 12.50 | 12.50 SUITS AT 10.00 |
| 10.00 SUITS AT 8.00 | 9.00 SUITS AT 7.50 |
| 8.00 SUITS AT 6.00 | 7.00 SUITS AT 5.50 |
| 5.00 SUITS AT 4.00 | |
| 66.00 SHOES AT \$5.00 | 5.00 SHOES AT 4.00 |
| 4.00 SHOES AT 3.25 | 3.00 SHOES AT 2.50 |
| 2.50 SHOES AT 2.00 | |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| \$3.50 LADIES' SHOES AT \$3.00 | 3.00 LADIES' SHOES AT 2.50 |
| 2.50 LADIES' SHOES AT 2.00 | 2.00 LADIES' SHOES AT 1.50 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| \$2.25 LADIES' SLIPPERS AT \$1.65 | 2.00 LADIES' SLIPPERS AT 1.50 |
| 1.75 LADIES' SLIPPERS AT 1.35 | 1.50 LADIES' SLIPPERS AT 1.25 |
| 1.25 LADIES' SLIPPERS AT 1.00 | |

| | |
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| \$4.00 STRAW HATS AT \$3.50 | 3.00 STRAW HATS AT 2.75 |
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Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Shoes and Hats in Same Proportion.

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Will be in attendance two weeks each month, from first Monday. Dental rooms in St. Ann's Hotel, over McAlister & Wright's. (See sign.)
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50 DOUBLE SCHOOL DESKS!
Of the most approved pattern, manufactured by A. H. Andrews, Chicago. In good order and cheap. Inquire at Christian Church, Hendersonville, or address J. H. REYNOLDS, Louisville, Ky.

DESIRABLE FARM
Desiring to go West I offer to sell my beautiful little farm of 100 and odd acres, well improved and abundance of stock water, and in a high state of cultivation, lying immediately on the turnpike between Russell and Louisville, 5 miles from Stanford and 5 miles from Lancaster, and 1/2 mile from the Louisville & Nashville R.R. (See sign.)
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Lincoln County Farm for Sale!
The highest Joseph Smith offer at private sale, his farm of 100 and odd acres, well improved and abundance of stock water, and in a high state of cultivation, lying immediately on the turnpike between Russell and Louisville, 5 miles from Stanford and 5 miles from Lancaster, and 1/2 mile from the Louisville & Nashville R.R. (See sign.)
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Notice of Incorporation.
I, J. J. Newland, W. P. King, John Anderson, Wm. Anderson, W. S. Laney, N. E. Laney, J. H. Parsons and W. S. Parsons, do hereby certify that we have organized ourselves and become an incorporated company under the corporate name "The Stanford and Frenchville Turnpike Company."

The principal place of transacting the business of the company will be at Stanford, Ky.

The general nature of the business of the company will be the construction, operation and maintenance of a macadamized or gravel turnpike road from a point within 5 miles of Stanford to Frenchville, Ky.

The amount of capital stock to be not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$100,000, to be divided into shares of \$25, to be paid in installments of 70 per cent., the first to be paid August 31, 1882, and the residue over 30 days thereafter.

The corporation is to commence July 29, 1882, and continue for fifty years from that date.

The affairs of the corporation are to be conducted by five directors to be elected by the shareholders of the corporation. The first election of directors is to be held at the Court-House in Stanford, July 31, 1882, and thereafter the directors are to be annually elected on the first Saturday in July of each year.

The corporation can sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Private property is to be exempt from corporate debts.

MT. VERNON ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. D. WILMOT
Is a candidate for the office of County Attorney of Rockcastle at August Election, 1882.

R. S. MARTIN
Is a candidate for Clerk of the Rockcastle County Court, August election, 1882.

JAMES F. WALLIN
Is a candidate for County Judge at Rockcastle, at the August election, 1882.

W. M. OWENS
Is an independent candidate for Assessor at Rockcastle County, August election, 1882.

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